



## THE LOUISVILLE INSTITUTE.

Since our last notice of this extraordinary gathering of the knights of the scapular and balances, fifty names have been added to the list of students. It now stands at 350, whilst Transylvania numbers about 150 or 170! For our part we think the life and safety of our people in eminent danger!—Would it not be well to appoint a committee of our most respectable citizens, to proceed forthwith to Louisville and abate the "nuisance?"

## The Response.

Well—the response to our appeal which has come from conventions and meetings has killed a side of our journal for two months! In the whole North not one meeting has stood by the Robbers, and but one so called whig press in all the free states the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, has justified the rebels! Out of all Kentucky—one hundred counties—but four or five have sustained the mob by doubtful majorities leaving about ninety five against them! Not one meeting in the slave states, leaving out Kentucky, has stood by the assassins—whilst all, or the main portion of the press whig and democratic, have denounced them—in Baltimore—in St. Louis—in Louisville—and other places! If the Courier and Enquirer and the Philadelphia dinner committee prefer to honor those, who stood a thousand against one sick man—contending for their liberty as well as his own!—we shall not on that account, or for any man's sneers or blame, be jostled from the firm stand where honor and conscience place us? Against them, too, as against the rebels of the 18th, we are ready to appeal to "Kentucky and to the world" and with unbroken faith, to abide the verdict! The following article does not reach us as we know it does not represent the feelings of the party to whom it is addressed.

From the Cleveland American.  
Response of the Whigs to the "Appeal"  
C. M. Clay.

Mr. Editor:—Perhaps you remember that C. M. Clay's "Appeal" to the "Whigs" of the Union, in his course, appealed to his "brother whigs of the Union," against the robbery and murder of the "Whigs" of the South. He said, "I am a Whig, inasmuch as he seems to think that the whig party is the 'embodiment' of every thing good and of good report. Mark, he appeals to his 'brother whigs of the Union' not of the north, but of the south, and of the whigs of Kentucky, agree with the whig robbers and murderers of that State. But what say the whigs of the north to the 'Appeal'?"

The Ohio State Journal, you know, is the *Forerunner* of the Ohio Whig party which sets in this case of an "Appeal." Well, the editor of that paper says: "Cassius M. Clay has made some admissions in favor of the whigs in his late paper that can do him no good." This is as much as to say that C. M. Clay has received no treatment from "Henry Clay's son, or the Kentucky whigs," of which he has any reason to complain!

I see by the last American, the whigs of Philadelphia proposed to give "Henry Clay's son," one of the robbers of C. M. Clay's property in dinner. This is saying on the part of the whigs of Philadelphia, that they have a great regard for thieves—James B. Clay being leader of a band. What will C. M. Clay now say of the "brother whigs" of "his brother whigs of the South?"

F. B. P.  
Nov. 25th 1845.

P. S. I see by C. M. Clay's *True American* of the 18th inst., that he thinks it "unbecomingly bad taste" for Abolitionists to advise him to leave the whig party. Now let me ask why this that Mr. C. belongs to the whig party? He can't leave because the "highest interest of our country," demands it at my hands. No doubt Mr. C. will say that the "highest interest of our country" demands the abolition of slavery. But is the whig party to be divided? If the whig party is not, he "degrades" himself to a level with the meanest of the mean worshippers of that party by remaining in it. If C. M. Clay's "reluctant mind" can endure the thought of leaving the whig party, he received from the leaders of the whig party, it must be strongly discomfited with the adhesiveness of a whipped spaniel.

F. B. P.

## Surgery—Dr. Bush.

It has always been our delight to give our humble testimony to the merit of ambitious young men. Dr. Bush is a native Kentuckian and a self made man—he has studied in Paris; and had the good fortune, like some others whom we could name, to bring back a high knowledge of surgery, instead of Jacobinical principles! We are assured that he is now the first surgeon in the city of Lexington, if not the best on this side of Louisville. We hope Transylvania or the Louisville Institute will ere long be able to add his name to their talented faculties. It will be seen from the following card, that Dr. B. has been compelled to devote himself exclusively to surgery; but some few cases of desperate hazard, which he was lately prevailed upon to undertake and cure, after some others had pronounced them hopeless, will cause many to regret his determination to give himself entirely to that branch of medical science, where he will very soon stand unrivaled.

NOTICE.—Dr. R. R. Fraley leaves to us a notice to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has declined the practice of Medicine, and will devote himself hereafter exclusively to THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY.  
Bennett's Hotel, July 2, 1845.

## The Committee of Sixty—Abohy!

It is well known in this community that a great many of that committee did not approve of the proceedings of the 18th and refused to have any thing to do with robbery!

All those who did not approve of its proceedings are requested to give us their names by letter or by word, as it may save them and their children from some dishonor, if not many *cents* in coming time! The Lexington papers if they dare, will confer a favor upon the committee by giving this a few insertions!

The Citizen of a Republic, by Annals of Cuba, Translated and Edited by C. Edwards Lester, N. Y. 1845.

We have read this work with pleasure; but are constrained to estimate it rather low in the scale of the great minds of men. It is like the drawing room calisthenics of modern female teachers. Away with your attitude rising—your hot bed plans—give us "a spark of nature's fire," the wild howls of the hills and valleys! We would not give one of Plutarch's lives for a library of such works.

## Religion and Politics.—The Union.

Religion and politics, from time immemorial, and in all nations, till the United States sprang into an independent existence, have been intimately united. The Jewish government was a Theocracy. In the most celebrated nations, religion and temporal affairs, were intimately united, and the most eminent status aspired to the sacerdotal honors as the first among men. The Pope is a temporal prince, as well as teacher of Divinity. The English church acknowledges the King or Queen as its temporal or spiritual head; and the high dignitaries of the church compose in part the House of Lords, one of the co-equal branches of legislation and the highest court of judicature. The same thing prevails among savage and civilized nations; and during the last war, no Prophet exercised as much power as the illustrious Tecumseh. The prominent nations of antiquity invoked the gods in great emergencies of civil administration, and solemnly implored their protection in peace and in war. The rape of Helen was deemed impious, and the cause of the destruction of Troy; and it fell, all powerful as it was, under the widespread and indignant enthusiasm of confederated Greece. The very last great struggle for national reputation among men, the French Revolution, was caused by the decay of religious feeling; and it owes its bloody and unsatisfactory result to impiety, and a defiance of the living God.

It is too true that ambitious men, insinuating themselves into sacred places, have often polluted them with blood and crime; but it would be extreme harshness to attribute to religion those relentless persecutions and selfish cruelties, which, it seems plain, would have been far more rampant if unrestrained by her divine institutions.

The persecutions which our fathers received in the old world from the English and Scottish churches, made us jealous of priestly rule. We declared in our constitution, that there should never be any "religious test," and that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The same provisions were followed up in most of the State constitutions, in Kentucky, and other States, clergymen are excluded from legislative power.

Now part of this is right, and part, in our judgment, utterly wrong. As, on the one hand, we really agree that a man's faith should not be the ground of giving him privileges not allowed to another; so a man's faith should not disqualify him for office, or take from him privileges which other men of a different faith enjoy. And whilst we cheerfully agree, that "no religious test" should prevail, and "no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof" be made, we deny the justice, or policy, of excluding clergymen from office.

The equilibrium of the different sects is our security against religious supremacy and intolerance; and as it protects us out of doors, so would it protect us in legislative halls. It is admitted, on all hands, that never before, in the history of nations, has any government become so suddenly corrupt as ours. We know that the first minds of the Union attribute this lamentable state of affairs to slavery. Well, that may be true; but if common opinion, and constitutional disqualification, had not driven our intelligent and large-souled divines from legislative halls, who does not believe that the warning voice of religion, and mercy, and far-sighted self-interest, might have checked, if not destroyed, this national and deadly crime?

But a new era is dawning upon us.—Standing as we do upon the very edge of republican dissolution, and a total overthrow of republican liberty, the veil, which knavish or shortsighted men would throw around the religious sentiment of our people, and the national conscience, is to be rent asunder forever! It will no longer answer the purpose of our God-defying rulers to attempt to smother every movement of virtuous sensibility, and manly truth, by crying out "fanaticism!" The lovers of mankind begin to give way to the undying virtues of the human soul, and to cry out, "what shall we do to be saved?" for they feel—they know—that great and imminent danger is at hand! The counter cry is also heard from the cravens of power, who have too long trampled upon all things, human and divine, "what have we to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of God most high? We beseech thee torment us not!"

## A Mistake.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect "that the slave-holders having driven us and our press out of the state are making it a precedent to do the same with other presses." It is true they have stolen our press—and there are men enough in Lexington to put us out—but here we are, and there are not men enough in Kentucky to "drive" us out of the State!

THE BROADWAY JOURNAL of Nov. 22d, has a most admirable article under the caption "spectacles" by its original, even true editor.

Mr. P., in defending himself against the jeers of the Bostonians about the poems, says nothing is so delightful as a fuss—in the classical words of a western friend, "kick up a bobby," a "bobby" he should have said—but no matter. We thought so once, but now like our friend M., we begin to think "peace a mighty pretty thing."

He thus concludes a compromise with his critic, a woman.—Well upon the whole we must forgive her—and do. Say no more about it, you little darling! You are a delicious creature, and your heart is in the right place—would it heaven that we could always say the same thing of your wig! Heavens! where does he mean to say the woman wears her wig?

## The Lowell offering, for November, 1845.

Is before us. We do not propose to speak of the literary merits of this little monthly; it has been lauded by better judges than we profess to be, and we will only say that we deem it superior to many other periodicals of much higher pretensions.

We were never more convinced of the "progressive" movement of modern times, than when looking in person on those lovely females of Lowell and other portions of the North.

We conceive that the factory system in the United States has proven:

That labor and refinement are not incompatible.

That labor is forwarded by intelligence and virtue.

That physical beauty is forwarded by moderate toil.

That the mind may be instructed—the morals cultivated—and the physical development be fully attained, during a course of self sustaining labor.

That the interests of capital and labor are inseparable and not necessarily antagonistic.

That association in large numbers does not necessarily demoralize. On the contrary: That association aids economical accumulation, and improves the mind, and manners, and person, under christian guidance.

That cities are not necessarily abodes of vice.

That inequality of fortune and idleness and wealth on one hand, and pinching poverty on the other, are the greatest causes of crime and wretchedness.

If these statements be true, as we feel confident the factory towns and associations prove, what are christians and patriotic statesmen to do? We answer; remove all oppression from labor—legislate for its elevation and success: without touching upon the rights of capital. Give fair play to isolated labor.

Thus will the rich be made secure, and the poor placed above want—and man's great happiness be achieved!

We could say something about the beauties of Factory Girls who are given to free and wholesome exercise—for we profess to be a critical judge of these things, but we should be voted a "mad incendiary" and so we keep dark!

Views of American Constitutional Law in its bearing upon American slavery, by Wm. Goodell, Flier, N. Y. 1845.

This good book, like Mr. Spooner's and Jay's, is able and instructive. But it is of no use to argue after that manner. "The disease is of the heart and not of the head!"

We tell you, brothers, that the American people know well enough that the bloody stain! upon them—but they love its stain! If we can't arouse the conscience, and ennoble the heart, our labor is lost!—Heaven inspire our souls, and may the voices of the mighty dead and living, thunder in our ears, till our hearts shall be moved to be just and fear not!

## Great Britain.

Some weeks ago, when speaking of the Oregon dispute, we used the following language:

"The dispute about Oregon is waxing warmer, and our administration seems disposed to put it in a position which shall make conflict unavoidable. That it might be settled—that it ought to be—this peace is for the interest of the United States and Great Britain—that nothing but a bloodthirsty spirit could provoke a war between them—these are self evident truths which, none but a fool or madman would think of disputing."

"The position of Great Britain is well understood. She will do all she can to avoid a war. It is her interest to do so, and she never neglects that. But if provoked too far, she will not be in the least deterred by us, and we are prepared to take military possession of Oregon but a fool or madman would think of disputing."

The Boston Courier copies these remarks, with the following comment:

"We copy the paragraphs from the *True American*, a paper, which, as most of our readers probably know, is conducted by Cassius M. Clay, the unflinching advocate for the abolition of slavery. It would be gratifying to us, and probably to many others, if he would state the grounds on which he founds the conclusion, stated, that Great Britain will do all she can to avoid war. We are aware that, with many of our countrymen, whatever is done by Great Britain is right and should be received by all the rest of the world, not merely with resignation and humility, but with gratitude and thanks giving. But we have never seen her conduct the manifestation of a disposition to avoid war, but on the contrary it appears the policy of her government to provoke war with other nations."

The main reason why we spoke as positively as we did, was, because it seemed to us clear, that the interest of Great Britain would induce her to avoid a war with this country. This is plain enough, unless she has ulterior views to accomplish. She does not act for the present. She takes care of that; but in doing so, looks to the stability, as well as the extension, of her power. Now the simple question is, whether, she has any, and if any, what ulterior views, with regard to the United States or this continent? The consideration of this question, involves a large field of enquiry, and we have not leisure, nor room to improve it. But we may, in reply to the kindly suggestion of our friend, assign further reasons in defence of the views we have expressed.

And first, we will remark, that Great Britain, never could commence a war which would be more popular than a war with the U. States at this time. Many reasons exist, why this should be so. We will state a few of them.

1st. The late Canada difficulties. The English generally, do not understand the nature of our government. This empire within an empire—the sovereignty, in part, with a national government, and, in part, with a state government—passes their comprehension. Why the secret societies along the Canada Line were tolerated so long—why especially McLeod was not given up by New York when the National Government admitted his detention to be wrong, was a mystery? And they were incensed at what seemed to them imbecility on the part of our rulers, coupled with an intention to disregard the law of nations, lest they should lose popularity with

the people. Our whole action was looked upon as an intentional insult. A gentleman of high standing, and large influence in that country, (and of liberal feeling) informed us, that we could have no idea of the depth of the excitement against the United States in consequence of the Canada troubles, and the McLeod affair, and that it had materially changed the friendly sympathies which a short time before had influenced the whole people.

2nd. Reputation. The money feeling is strong all over the world. It is, perhaps, as influential in Great Britain as in the United States, though in a different way. An Englishman feels that he must have a competence, or else there is no respectability for him; the only alternative is, that, or poverty in its rudest, coldest form; and, therefore, punctuality in the payment of debts, and unwavering faith in a nation's obligations, are held to be sacredly binding. In a pulchry hour, for us and for them, when our credit was unimpaired, and money abundant, we borrowed largely of them. They were tempted to loan, because, they gained thereby, a larger interest on their capital; widows, guardians of orphans, officers retired on half-pay, scholars with limited income, and all classes possessing small means, bought with avidity, whatever stock they could, of any of the states of the Union. The loans therefore, made to this country, were widely scattered among the English people. A reaction came; the whole Commercial world was convulsed; we staggered under it; the national government sank so low in credit that it could not borrow a pitiful sum in Europe, when Mexico, and even Spain, could obtain millions; and several of the States of the Union, active, or passively, resorted to the dreaded and disgraceful act of repudiation. The shock in G. Britain at this act, was terrible and universal. It alarmed the capitalists, and beggared thousands, and the press and the public through sympathy with the suffering, and indignation at the violation of the public faith, felt and muttered forth, the angriest and bitterest denunciations against our country. Hate took the place of good fellowship; scorn of friendliness. Nor have these feelings subsided. They operate strongly now upon the English mind. Reputation is used as a by word, and coupled with our name without a just regard being paid to the States that have met their obligations under the most trying difficulties, or the impossibility, under our institutions, of the national government meeting the responsibilities of defaulting States.

3d. Slavery. The people of Great Britain hate the very term. However much their government may have trampled upon human rights, in India or elsewhere, they have never known slavery on their soil, and whatever oppression it may have been guilty of at home, by acts of omission or commission, they yet feel that they are free. In addition to this, Parliament has been the great theatre in which the monster evils of slavery have been exhibited by an eloquence alike startling and overwhelming. WILBERFORCE, BROTHAM, CANNING, and men of like calibre and of kindred feeling, allowed no cause of cruelty to escape their searching scrutiny, or fiery and vindictive eloquence, whether committed on ship board, or on plantation, so that slavery has been seen by the English people in forms of the wildest and blackest infamy. It has glared upon before them, as earth's heaviest curse and darkest sin, without any palliating excuse or redeeming trait. And the pulpit and the press have confirmed this view of it. Slavery, then, stands before the Englishman shrouded with pictorial horrors of the gloomiest character, and instinctively he shrinks with disgust from the citizen of a nation polluted by it. The negro, Douglass, saw sit an honored guest of O'Connell, or the British peer, or find a welcome at the peasant's table, when the Carolina planter, of proudest spirit and loftiest intelligence, would meet from them burning contempt and bitter scorn. This feeling, and with the whole slavery question agitated in every form, public sentiment, other causes operating, has been growing stronger and stronger against the United States, in consequence of its supposed willing participation in guilt so deep and damning.

4th. Annexation. This act is regarded by the people of Great Britain as filling up the measure of our enormities. It has induced them to believe that we have added hypocrisy to villainy. "You have," say they, addressing us, "defended yourselves upon the ground that slavery was an entail evil which you could not get rid of; that it was forced upon you by Great Britain, and that your general government had not the power, nor the State government the means, to remove it. What do we see now? Both the governments uniting to accomplish annexation; the President and Congress usurping the territory of a neighboring Power, because weak and defenceless, and a large majority of the people, as well as their rulers, glorying in this conduct, as the greatest achievement of modern times. And for what has this been done? To extend Slavery!"

Tear off your mask—you are false-hearted and faithless. Blot out from your National record your Declaration of Independence; it is a lie. All the powers of the Republic have been and are exerted to brace up slavery, to extend it; and you stand before the world guilty of this monstrous crime. And what can we say in answer to these charges? How can we meet them? They stand as alleged, so far as annexation is concerned. And in confirmation of this general belief of the public mind of England, as proof positive that it was the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States to strengthen, extend, and perpetuate slavery—they point to the famous letter of J. C. CALHOUN, when Secretary of State, to Mr. King, our Minister at St. Cloud. And how

shall we get rid of this evidence? It was, so far as Europe is concerned, the act, not of one branch of government, but of the government itself. The nation, willing or unwilling, spoke through that letter. We know the difference between the policy recommended and pursued by the Executive department, and the law of the land. Well informed statesmen abroad understand this; and it is but when they see annexation planned and carried out for one avowed purpose—the increase of the bonds of human servitude—neither they, nor the European public could doubt as to the harm, money which existed between the policy of the President and his Cabinet, and the will of Congress and the people. There has been consequently a concentration of public indignation, amounting almost to the vindictiveness of hate, in the public mind of Great Britain against the United States. Indeed we might go further and say, that such was the condition of feeling throughout all Europe; for even our old ally, France, with her educated rivalry and natural repugnance to England, has turned against us. A friend, no fanatic, but a slaveholder, an American, born and bred,—writing to us from the continent, says—"I am really rejoiced, when in company, not to hear the name of my country mentioned,—for when it is mentioned, it is coupled with terms of disgrace, which make me mad. I thought when I got rid of the cursed English that I should escape perpetual insult and perpetual quarrel; not so—in France and on the Rhine, at Paris, and in Florence, I have heard, to my sorrow and mortification, the same terms used by the most intelligent men of all countries. I wanted to whip the whole of the lot; but what could I do, one among a million? Confound repudiation and annexation; slavery was bad enough; but these have ruined the American character, for the present in Europe; and I believe they would, if they could, war upon us with the furor spirit that fired the Crusader when he bearded the Saracen in the Holy Land."

Now with all these causes operating more or less—with the certainty that a war against the United States would be popular in Great Britain, and sustained by all parties without division—we believe that the British government desires peace with us, and will bear much taunt and even defiance, rather than break it. Let not our friends of the Boston Courier suppose we are influenced in this conclusion by ignorance of the action or ambition of this Island Power. We think we understand, in part, her policy. Be this as it may, we all know that she never neglects her interests or hesitates in extending her sway whenever it can be done. From London to Calcutta, her frowning forts dot Islands, Peninsulas, and Continents, along the whole line; no climate baffles her energy; her flag floats in all parts of the known world; and her treasure and blood are freely spent in maintaining its supremacy, whether defied by rude Barbarians, or disputed by more civilized foes. But in her war for dominion, she has as yet, in later days, come in contact with no government whose people were commercial friends, and as such, necessary, in any degree, to her commercial or manufacturing prosperity. If she has mercilessly, and with savage barbarity, hewn down hosts of Hindoos, it has been to extend both, in extending her dominion. Never does she overlook this point. Her policy is to create markets for British arts and industry wherever British arms rule, and her people remain content, because their home interests are aided, and the danger of war kept from their doors. It would be otherwise if she should come in conflict with her commercial friends; especially with friends who supply her with raw material for her manufacturers, and in return, consume a large quantity of her fabrics; and it was with this view that we spoke as positively as we did when we said Great Britain would do all in her power to avoid a war with the U. States about Oregon. Let us see whether facts and general reasoning do not bear us out as to the correctness of this conclusion.

1. The McLeod affair.—There was a good deal in that to settle the pride and disturb the equanimity of the British Government. We doubt if she would have borne as much from France as she did from us. But from the beginning to the end of it, she manifested a peace spirit and met our Government in a temper at once fair and generous.

2. The Ashburton Treaty.—Before that was entered into, serious apprehensions were entertained as to the general peace. Difficulties beset the two nations on all sides. The questions at issue between us were important, and, in this country, the feelings of our people were deeply excited with regard to them. But she sent to the U. States a special minister, who, on coming among us said to DANIEL WEBSTER, the Secretary of State, "I am here on a peace errand—I am not going to discuss old points of controversy or stickle for this or that supposed right—I desire to settle all difficulties, between our Governments, in the spirit of compromise." He was promptly met by the New England Statesman, and these difficulties were adjusted speedily and with honor to both nations.

3. Her Interest. We have already stated in general terms that G. Britain never forget that. She must do so if she should provoke a war with the U. States; and that, too, in the most trying way to her people. For such a war must inevitably derange a large portion of her commercial interest, and prostrate much of her manufacturing industry; while it would add immensely to the taxation of her already overburdened people. Admit that the popular feeling was (as it would be) universally in its favor, still all classes would feel piercingly its hardship and its burthen, which, without any reference to loss of life or property, would be found difficult to be borne. What

ministry would encounter this responsibility? What Premier plunge the country into a war which would produce such disastrous results?

4. The inadequacy of the cause. War about Oregon in every respect is unnecessary. That country is not now at all important to G. Britain or the U. States, and long years must elapse, it appears to us, before it can be essential to either. Our people will possess it. Nature will give it to them, let what may happen, whether they establish there an independent government, as seems to us most likely, or whether they put themselves under our protection. We have no cause, therefore, to quarrel about it, and G. Britain still less. For if in the event of a quarrel she should win it by superior force of arms, it would only be a source of vexation and expense to her without adding one jot to her power, or extending in any degree her commercial or manufacturing interests. Oregon, we must remember, is a wilderness. Its thousands of miles of coast uninhabited, and if its soil were as fertile as that of Egypt, of what use could it be? The idea of taking possession of a country without people, and doing it over with forts to guard it, strikes us as the very height of human folly.

We conclude, therefore, that G. Britain will do all she can to avoid a war with the U. States, unless she has some ulterior object to accomplish. Can our contemporary mention any such objects which strike him as being reasonable in their character and likely to influence the cabinet of St. James? We should like to have his views on this point. It is an interesting topic, and we feel disposed to consider it. But we have already extended our remarks further than we intended, and must, therefore, close. Let us say in doing so, however, that we do not belong to the class to which our friend refers. We have not no soil but our own. The flag of no other country but our own has waved over our head, and it should never be soiled or dishonored if our strength, or life, could prevent it. While, then, we would cater to no mean prejudice against G. Britain, and never hesitate to do her full justice, we should meet her promptly whenever she violated our rights, or disregarded our honor. Thus she acts, and she, and the world, would respect our government the more for this manly promptitude in any just cause.

## Isthmus of Panama.

The New York papers say, it is resolved to make a ship canal at Panama, through to the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. Whether this is set afloat to excite a prejudice against the British Government—for it is said she will do it at her sole expense—we cannot say. It should be done, and the U. States ought to do it, unless a Rail-road should prove cheaper and better.

Mr. Adams, if he had been sustained by the American people, when President, would have attended faithfully to all this class of interests, and we should, by pursuing the policy recommended by him, have united all the nations of this Continent—developed their resources—maintained a general peace by our moral power—and extended our own interests far and near, upon a sure and stable basis.

The Democracy begin to see this now—for even Mr. Polk—quitting his old ground—is standing upon that occupied by Mr. Adams, as regards foreign interference, in letter, though not in spirit. We shall be content, however, if we are brought, by any means, nearer the wholesome influences and wise public temper which characterized the Republic, in the days of James Monroe and John Q. Adams.

## Education in Virginia.

The education Convention in Virginia adjourned, after some day's session at Richmond, on Friday week last.

It was attended by some of the ablest men, and was very fully represented from all sections of the State. Harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. A letter from a friend in Va., says, "a new era is dawning upon us; we are tired of the game of brag, and find that past greatness and being born of first families will not make for us bread or give us character. We are in the mud, and we have quit praying to Hercules to help us—for the old rascal would only grin and do nothing, while we, chewing tobacco—whittling sticks, or cutting old boxes, and sitting on the shady side of the streets, talking politics, detailing gossip, or boasting of Virginia, did nothing ourselves. So we are rolling up our sleeves, and putting on our regular mud boots, and laying aside our coats, to go to work in earnest. If our determination only lasts! That's the rub. I think it will—for it is neck or nothing, with us. If it does, negroocracy will tumble down like a house of cards, and we shall feel wretched about the neck—so much do I long to be a free man and live in a free State. Look out, we'll beat you in Kentucky—except in mobs—and there you make a clean sweep—for you hold them to be orderly and respectable."

We hope our friend's anticipations may be realized. He is evidently in the best spirits. May they never be dashed by the selfishness of slavery. We fear this, for it must be done away with, before any scheme of education can be successful.

## Congress.

We ask the reader to turn to the Congressional proceedings reported in this week's American. They are unusually important and deeply interesting. The debate in the Senate on Mr. Cass's resolutions was very spirited. We regard the movement of the Michigan Senator, as made purely for presidential capital, he will examine the report of the Committee of Congress on the subject his doubts will be removed, if he entertains any.—*Boston-green Argus*

Col. Webb, of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, has instituted suit against the editor of the N. Y. Tribune for alluding to the purchase of Webb, by the late U. S. Bank. Every body, except Col. Webb, believes that he sold himself to the Bank; and if he will examine the report of the Committee of Congress on the subject his doubts will be removed, if he entertains any.—*Boston-green Argus*

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tendent they evaporated into thin air.—See:

Mr. Crittenden. Do I understand the Senator as saying that England will claim the whig of Oregon?

Mr. Cass. That is it.

It is, oh? And who dreams of her doing this? Such special pleading and diplomatic twaddle are wholly unbecoming the age, and position of Senator Cass, and especially so on a question so vital as that of Peace or War. A man who could not forget, at such a time, his selfish aspirations, does not merit the confidence of the people. Mr. Crittenden bore himself like a true American. He met the issue manfully. We have no cause, therefore, to quarrel about it, and G. Britain still less. For if in the event of a quarrel she should win it by superior force of arms, it would only be a source of vexation and expense to her without adding one jot to her power, or extending in any degree her commercial or manufacturing interests. Oregon, we must remember, is a wilderness. Its thousands of miles of coast uninhabited, and if its soil were as fertile as that of Egypt, of what use could it be? The idea of taking possession of a country without people, and doing it over with forts to guard it, strikes us as the very height of human folly.

Mr. Webster's remarks will speak for themselves. They are plain, strong, and to the purpose. They will be studied with deep interest by all.

The spirit of the debate on the whole, is in favor of peace. We must, as Mr. Crittenden says, commit an egregious blunder if there be war. Indeed, we should not be surprised if the war committee of the House of Representatives—composed as it is, as regards its democratic organization, of a majority of members from the cotton slaveholding States—should differ materially from Mr. Polk.

The stock market at New York we observe has recovered its panic, and this, too, is a peace sign. The Country will begin to understand after a while the mere talk of Politicians. We only wish it did so now. If it did we are pretty certain we should have Legislators who understood the Constitution, and a Constituency, who would stand by them as long as they followed its letter and spirit, and no longer. This is any thing but truth under the present order of things. Slavery rules with a rod of iron, and freemen—or they who call themselves such—tremble before it with knavish fear and cowardly fawning. God is just and we tremble for the day of retribution. Thankful shall we feel if evils, atrocities, and bloody barbarity are spared as in this, our day of degeneracy!

## California.

The New York News says, that the powers of Mr. Sidel, our new Minister to Mexico, are believed so extensive, that under them he may negotiate a transfer to the U. States of the right of Mexico to Upper California. Of course this will require a big compensation. The News thinks this would be a good way to get the debt paid. Any thing to extend the area of human freedom!

## Oregon Negotiations.

Nearly all the letter writers from Washington speak favorably as to a peaceful settlement of the controversy. The aspect of affairs seems more pacific. It is repeated with some decision that Lord Aberdeen was dissatisfied with the abrupt termination of the negotiation by Mr. Packenham. This if true indicates nothing but a desire for peace by G. Britain. We hope these indications may prove true.

## A Heavy Remonstrance.

Henry Wilson and John G. Whittier, the poet, have been sent from Massachusetts with a remonstrance against annexation, containing the signatures of thirty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-two persons. It is said, that there are not more than ten thousand in the State who would refuse to sign. They know what freedom is.

## A Favored State.

The vote of Texas is set down at forty five hundred. She has two representatives. Arkansas gave over fifteen thousand, and at the last Presidential election. She has but one representative. We suppose that one Texan is as good as four Kentuckians, according to this rule. A people who in their constitution provide that the legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, and who in their bill of rights declare, that freemen have equal rights, ought to be favored. The test now a-days of a man's merit is devotion to slavery.

## A Storm.

New York and the sea coast Monday night the 16th was visited by a terrible gale. Fears are entertained as to the safety of vessels on the coast. Many crafts were driven ashore, and otherwise injured.

## Mexican Indemnity.

General Santa Anna has written a letter to a gentleman in New York stating that the instalments were paid in ready cash, and that if they were not received, the Minister of France and the agent Voss are responsible. He says, "the instalments were paid with all exactitude and in ready cash."

## Ourselves.



